athing Terrible in It, but Much of Curious Interest -Four Anti-Suffrage Associa tions, as Against Twoscore Suffrage Associations -- Its Parlor Meetings -- Bishop Foss's Successor as a Suffragist

The report of the New York Anti-Suffrage Association made public last week, contains nothing which will strike terror to the hearts of the Suffrage Association. Antis first began organization work about ten years ago and during this period not one national convention has been held, and in not one State has there been a regular delegate convention. The annual meetings, so far as can be learned, have been held in the parlor of some member There are no membership fees and any woman who says she does not wish to vote may become a member and is always counted thereafter, even though, as has happened a number of times, she changes mind and joins a suffrage society. the latter she will have to pay her dues

every year or be dropped from the rolls. This report, just issued, announces that there are Anti-Suffrage Associations in four States, Massachusetts, New York Illinois and Oregon. There is a Suffrage Association in almost every State in the Union, which sends accredited delegate to the great national conventions every year, and also holds its own annual con ventions, with the exception of some of the Southern States. The Anti society of Oregon is too small to be discovered; that of Illinois is composed of a mere handful, nearly all in Chicago. So, after ter years of agitation, the Anti-Suffrage Association consists practically of two societies, in Massachusetts and in New York.

This New York report states that "during the last year and a half the Brooklyn and Buffalo committees held some very suc-cessful parlor meetings;" that the society has issued considerable literature, which has been placed in libraries and supplied to all who wanted it, and that "a sympathetic correspondence has been kept up with the other associations," and closes. "This account of what has been accomplished is submitted to you with great

pride and pleasure." Perhaps it was intended to include in these "accomplishments" the defeat of suffrage bills in various Legislatures, but there is no claim that the "antis" had anything to do with it. Their only recorded appearance in legislative halls was in opposition to the Women Taxpayer's bill in New York, and this report says: "The very large majority by which the bill passed was a surprise to our committees which worked so hard." But it continues, and this is given as the deliberate opinion of the ten women who signed it, "As the months have slipped by we have come to feel that in neither House was the bill considered as a suffrage measure, any more than the Married Women's Property bill.

It will be remembered that when the committee of eleven "antis" went before the Senate Judiciary Committee last Feb ruary to oppose this bill, their spokesman. Mrs. George Putnam, devoted half her speech to urging the Senators "not to be podwinked into believing this was not a suffrage bill."

From Colorado," they say, "still come an abundance of evidence for both sidesproving nothing." But only two weeks ago, at the Buffalo meeting, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who signs this report, said: "It is impossible to secure statistics to prove our assertions, for our association cannot get letters to show the failure of

woman suffrage in Colorado." The account of legislative action gives the usual number of very clever halftruths. For instance, it is true that a suffrage amendment was defeated in Oregon in 1900 by 2,000 votes, but that showed considerable progress since 1884, when one was defeated by 17,000. In the latter case only one out of thirty-three counties gave a majority. In 1900, there was a majority in twenty-one counties, a tie in one, another was lost by only one vote, and enother by only three. The amendment was defeated by the city of Portland.

"In Kansas the bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential electors was

defeated in the Senate, 23 to 14.

The bill at first passed the Senate, but at a caucus immediately afterward the The bill at first passed the Senate, but at a caucus immediately afterward the Republicans decided it might hurt the party's chances at the approaching election. The next day it was reconsidered and defeated. The Speaker of the House and a majority of the members were said to favor it. At this same session a bill to repeal the municipal suffrage, which kansas women have possessed fourteen years, was received with jeers and laughter and referred to the Judiciary Committee where it was siaughtered without debate. In Indiana the House passed a bill for an amendment giving suffrage to women, which was promptly killed by the Senate. The facts in this case are that the bill passed the House by a vote of 52 to 35. During that night a certain influence was brought to bear so effectively that the action was reconsidered the next morning and the bill defeated. It never went to the Senate. The assertion in regard to California is

assertion in regard to California i surprising "In California a bil women the right to vote for the

senance of school bonds or lovy of school is see was defeated by 21,814."

Such a statement as this almost shakes one's bulief that there is a lot of very shrew: her behind these anti-suffrage women burely the latter failed to have this report conscired, for Francis M. Scott, husband of the President of the New York Auti-suffrage Association, in whose fains it is written, would not let them send a "bill" to the electors to be voted on Pouttlesse.

anti-suffragists would have to go into politics in their efforts to keep out of politics."
But they will give it some other name. Mrs. Brown would not even let them call their new organization an "anti-suffrage society." It jarred her delicate sensibilities. They decided on "The Woman's Home Alliance." There is a familiar ring about that which ought to appeal to the Populist and Grange members of the Legislature. It seems, however, as if "The Home Defenders and Husband Protectors" would sound more sweetly womanly.

In contrast to all this puerile talk from women about wishing to be spared from the duties of the ballot and about the exercise of the suffrage being a detriment to the home, how like a trumpet blast comes this declaration from that great preacher, Dr. Heber Newton:

"Every woman owes a duty to the city in which she lives. She should interest herself in its government. If she did there would be less sin, less crime, and more happiness in the great centres of population.

"She should be given the right to vote. Her responsibilities of citizenship should be recognized. Some say that it would unsex her. There is no danger of anything unsaxing a woman. When I hear women decrying the mannishness of those who are striving for the emancipation of their sex, I grow sick at heart. For I know there is more mannishness in the know there is more mannishness in the society than in those who are termed the

'new' women.

"Here and there you might find an isolated case of a neglected home by the latter, but where you show me one such, I will show you a thousand where the women have been weaned away from the home by the demands of society.

"From earliest history man has reserved the sphere of the State unto himself, and he always has relegated woman to the home and the church, which he has neglected himself. Can you give any sensi-

to the home and the church, which he has neglected himself. Can you give any sensible reason why these things should be?"

Dr. Newton then points out that in every direction woman has the same stake in government as man and should have the same representation. What a contrast is shown between his just, liberal and equitable views and the narrow, unfair and fallacious utterances on this question by the Abbotts, the Buckleys and the Doanes.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Foss, successor of The Rev. Dr. Herbert Foss, successor of Bishop Simpson of the Arch Street Methodist Church of Philadelphia, last week closed his series of sermons on "The Woman of the Future," with a discussion of the ques-tion. "Ought woman have the full suff-rage?" In a most public-spirited address he said: said

he said:

It is those women who are fighting the evils of society, the devoted Christians, that favor the right to cast the bailot. They are doing it, not because of notoriety, but because they see in it the only way to solve the great moral questions of the day. It is those women who devote their time to frivoilties that manifest no interest in this question of woman suffrage.

The woman of the future will be a citizen with full suffrage, because it is just and right. England cut no sorrier figure in taxing her colonies without giving them a voice in the management of their own affairs than we do in taxing women and then withholding the franchise from them.

If woman is fitted for the high duties of motherhood and wifehood, she can be trusted with the

Progressive women everywhere rejoice in the appointment of William Dudley
Foulke as a member of the National Civil
Service Commission. No man in the United
States is more perfectly fitted for this
position. Not only is Mr. Foulke a devoted
advocate of civil service reform, but he is a man of great personal integrity, a scholar and broad minded on all questions. He has been always a believer in the full enfranchisement of women, has spoken many times at their conventions and was for-merly President of the National Association of Suffragists.

In all this talk, led by the most eminent of the clergy and other reformers, about submitting the Sunday closing of the saloons in New York to local option, nothing seems to indicate that it is the intention to give women a vote on the question. Those who are urging its submission surely are doing so with the expectation that the majority of wards will vote in opposition and they hardly can doubt that they would find their strongest allies in women. Should legislative action be necessary in order to secure local option, there is no law to prohibit women from being included in its provisions. If there is any subject in the world on which women are entitled to a vote it is whether the saloons shall be opened on Sunday. They have been assured for ages that the home and the church are in their especial keeping, and here is a question which vitally affects both. What possible excuse can be made for refusing them a voice in its settlement? In all this talk, led by the most eminent

But whether they will vote for or against the open saloon on Sunday is not the point. It is whether they shall not have the same right as men to determine a matter which directly touches them, their children, their husbands and their home. To refuse them a voice would be the most absolute and cruel tyranny which those in power could be guilty of

By the way, the brewers of Great Britain have established a professorship on brewing in Birmingham University. To keep up with the times the W. C. T. U. there is trying to establish in London University a "Lady Henry Somerset lectureship" for the study of the best methods of dealing with the liquor traffic. There is always this peculiarity, however, with the reform side of everything—it is poor—and is thus deprived of the most effective weapon for fighting the evils of society Reform and poverty seem to have an affinity.

The town hoard of Scipio in Cayuga The town board of Scipio in Cayuga county has appointed a woman tax collector. The women there can vote on all special tax levies. Now when they get a woman tax assessor and arrange for women to disburse the taxes, the taxpayers will begin to get the worth of their money. The women in the cities of New York may well envy those of Scipio.

An association of Henpecked Husbands has been formed in a suburb of St. Louis, whose object is to promote forgetfulness

If the women of Missouri had even the school suffrage the roason for such an association could be readily understood, but as they have not the fragment of a vote, the newspaper paragraphers are deprived of a rare opportunity

Mrs. Clars. Hoffman, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. made the dust and the sucks fly when she took the suffrage society up in Chicago that "women are and always have been but doormats and dishwashers for men." A good many of them pleaded guilty to being dishwashers but they reputitated the doormat change and instant that their husbands would not step on them even if they were willing.

Dirack blutters, the English writer, who tid not many till very late in life, and "overy good wife should be willing to be a doormal over which her husband might a descript over which her husband might wals. but she productly spoke soft at a thankful least Even a descript is an evaluation. for the favorite soft of the necessarily with a superince of the necessarily with the necessarily superince of the first than the necessarily superince of the necessarily superin

And in Name Made and Mandestger Aut From the Chair, a Recent Haraki

POEMS WORTH READING. The Common Cruller of Co mly a cruller!

of that sad and wrinkledssor coffee. known to the sententious patois of U beanery handful of sweetened dough

cheaded and twisted into shapes fantastic and stewed in fat. But no more like the crisp and crinkly things That mother made And atowed away in a big stone crod Than a wad of putty's like the light mafoam! A so den, combre cruller and alone
I having dined somewhat
Upon to sinewy fellows.

The which, Unless I fall to recognize that parag. Methinks are even now at work Yet, as I huse. Confronted by this contortive leadern lump. This lard-in bued dyspepsia germ.
This bacillus of nightmare.
Its semblance bears me, in fancy. Back to days of yore Particularly to one eventful day Whose memory sticks and hurts ame Like a porous plaster that has grabbed

Does this lone cruiter bear me back! Sal Streeter! How radiant in the dam, dim vistae of the past Outgleams that brick-red bead of yours! I call it brick-red no a.
But in those bobweal passion days

Of mine I mind me that I thou th that hair Was wrought from supbeams.

And that beside your flamboyant kinks The golden locks of Troy's fair Helen Were as but common tow! Flirtatious Sal, our nose was set onthise: A trifle too many points To the of side, and had freckles on it. Not those little pinherd freckles, Those dainly brown things that speckle

nose Like a guinea hen's egg. But yaller ones -Yaller as soldiers' buttonsand just as big! But, all the same, in those fond, halcyon

days, Brick-top and freckles Wayward nose and all, You were my tootsy-wootsy, Sal, And, ah! I thought that I was your'n! I jest more than dote on cruller cakes! Said you to me one day.
"I hanker after crulls," sa I hanker after crulls, "said you,
"Worse'n a baby calf does for its ma! Is so all-fired sot on johnny cake an' "le To see that of gray maretof our n Jump a ten-railfence, Than to see a cruller sputterin' in the pan

At our penurious Home, sweet home!" I didn't say a word; Not one. But I wowed unto myself

That on that very night for you I'd grope into our cellar's darkest depthe And swipe some crulls From mother's sequestrated crock And, say! If she had ever known that I was spooking them To rope even one From out that trea ou can bet yourlife, Sal Streeter, That she d have crullered me! And I touched the crock

Three corpulent, crumbly, sugar-coated crulls Three beauts! and next day, at school, How your mouth did water, Sal. When, as they lay Cuddled in the corner of my deak, let you at 'em take a sniff or two, And whispered: Don't you say a word! Don't peep! At recess we will take the crulls, Sneak out behindfold Jimmy Sloper's barn. And chaw 'em!"

For three-

When I reached in that desk and found 'em Those big. fat crullers.

Those crispy kinks of golden dough, The glittering icicles On Griggs's old mill dam And as I turn retrospective glance back on you now, I think, Oh, Sal That if I had but known some things just

then. Some things that but a little later on Were plain as two-turns-two, I'd have whirled and spun That flery poll of yours 'Til folks 'd thought 'twas July 4. And you were pinwheels I was setting off. But I was blinder than a star-nose mole. and in the lifting of the crulls Saw but the Vandal hand Of one Bill Jones. And so I tackled William,

And dared him out behind the schoolhous fence. "Come on!" I cried "I'll make it one short acti Come onl sal Streeter, you was there And as I went down and bit the snow,

Ploughing it here and there, And scattering it as with the opcione's angry breath. saw your speckled face

And by the grin that split it half in two Not only had I been deceived, false one; But say, Sal! Honest Injun! Don't you think That for you and Bill to sithhere on the fence, Gnawing those srulls of mine. ndulging, the while, t blismous comment on the tidy way

That Bill Had mammixed of me up. And spade me to the pussing win loss great hunks and gobe of snow Don't you think, now, dol. Honnetly, That that was kind o' rubbing of it int

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What is the procedure by which the Constitu-on of the United States is amended? J. N. W. Article V. of the Constitution provides for amend-ments. Congress, by a two-thirds vote of both houses, proposes amendments: or on the applica-tion of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States calls a convention which proposes amendments. The amendments thus proposed by Congress of the convention must be ratified by two-thirds of the States, either through their Legislatures through especial State conventions, as Congress decides; when thus ratified, they are valid as part of the Constitution. No amendment has been accepted by conventions of the States, the Legislatures having present on the proposed changes.

1. When did the old New York Theatre that was on Broadway near Chambers street move, and to what part of New York? 2. Was there a theatre between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, east side of Broadway; if so give its name. 3. In what theatres in New York did the elder Sothern play in "Our American Cousin," and what year or years?

1. There was no New York Theatre in Broadway near Chambers street. The New York, built in 1826, became the American, and later the Bowery; since 1879 it has been the Thalia. 2. No: the Park Theatre, opened in 1874 and burned Oct. 30, 1882; was at the southeast corner of Broadway and 1882; was at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. S. At Laura Keene's, in Broadway and Houston street; in 1883 this house became the Clympic.

What is meant by the term, "to begin laying tipes"? To begin preparation for something. The phrase originated some sixty years ago, when a phrase originated some sixty years ago, when a story was current during a local political campaign to the effect that the Whigs had imported voters from Palladelphia. Letters were produced in which the imported voters were spoken of as so many 'yards of pipes,' the pipe-laying for the Croton water being under way. From the original meaning of the phrase—negotiations to procure fraudulent votes—has come the meaning that we give. The phrase now does not imply any fraudulent proceedings.

Will you be good enough to inform me where the phrace "whangdoodle" originated.
POKER PLAYER. Perhaps in "The Harp of a Thousand Strings once a favorite humorous "piece" for school to "speak." We do not recall the author.

Will you kindly tell the meaning and use of th word "cadet" as applied to a class of malefactors is New York city. INQUIRER. The word is East Side slang, accepted now by the word is Last Side sign, accepted now by the whole city as meaning a young man who makes his living by ruining young girls and selling them to keepers of brothels. These men are of the kind that make up the "cadet corps" or "gentlemen's sons" of the East Side, from which the professional thleves are recruited. They are cadet thieves and worse.

Does the President pro tem. of the Senate have second vote when the vote in the Senate is a tie. No; he does not vote unless there is a tie.

How old is the Turkish language, and what was The Turkish language, spoken by the Osmanli or Ottoman Turks, is several hundred years old. The Ottomans entered Asia Minor in 1231, coming from Khorassan, in northeastern Persia; their language is a dialect of the Ural-Altaic or Ugro-Tataric (Tartaric) family, which in its origin is, perhaps, as old as any other tongue. Dates and localities cannot be given definitely.

Will you kindly inform me as to the cost of the most expensive passenger and freight locomo-tives. T. T. T. A locomotive costs from 10 to 15 cents a pound, nowadays.

What is meant by "State Lottery Land War-rants," as issued by the State of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War? Can they be sold for taxes? They were warrants for various amounts of land, given as prizes in, or distributed by, a lottery authorized by the State. We do not know their

When and where did Admiral Dewey out a cable during the late war between the United States and Spain, and what reasons were given by him for his action? J. C. A. Admiral Dewey out the cable from Manila to Hong Kong on May 2, 1898, after Gen. Augustin, the Spanish commander at Manila, had refused

Referring to the much-discussed word "Creole" you have not yet given a thorough definition. The word "Creole" means born of foreign parents and your definitions may be quite right as to Louisians and Florida about the negro element. The word is used to a greater extent in the West Indies (both British and French) than in America, for we speak of creole horses and creole cattle, meaning imported stock. Were a Governor to be sent from England to one of British West Indies, say Barbados, or St. Vincent and a child to be born in the Island it would be a creole. I believe Webster's dictionary bears me out in this respect for I remember winning a bet on the old steamship City of Chester in 1886 on the old steamship City of Chester in 1886 on the subject and I believe that Webster was the authority which decided the bet. ther winning a ret on the old areamsaily City of Chester in 1886 of the subject and I believe that Webster was the authority which decided the bet. "A WESTINDIAN CREALS" WITHOUT COLORED BLOOD "Creole" comes from the Spanish criollo, which its origin imply foreign parentage, but its meaning has been restricted until in this country it im-plies always and only a person born in Louisiana or Florida of Spanish or French ancestors, not

1. When was the New York Stock Exchange founded. 2. Who were the founders? 3. The total membership to-day, and the highest amount that has been paid for a seat. 4. Kindly give particulars of the James Pisk gold deal in Wall Street. D. P. P.

in "public stocks." Its meeting place was at 47 William street. 2. The signers of the agreement of May 17, 1792, relating to the rate of commission to be charged by the "hokus of the purchase and sale of public stock" who signed the document-this being he earliest record in the possession of the New York Stock Ekchange were as follows: Leon'd Heeker, Hugh Smith, Armstrong & Barne-wall, Sam'i March, Bern'd Hart, Alex'r Zuntz, Andrew D. Barclay, Sutton & Hardy, Benja'n Seizas, John Henry, John A. Hardenbrook, Samuel Beebee, Benj'n Winthrop, Jno. Perrers, Eph'in Hart, Isaac M. Gomez, Gullan McEvers, Augustipe H. Lawrence, G. N. Bleecker, John Bush, Peters Auspach, Charles McEvers, Jun'r, David Reedy, Robinson & Hartshorne, S. There were in July, 1901, 255 members, of whom 110 were "out of town" or non-resident. On May S. 1901, 971,000 was paid for a seat: this is the record. price 4 We have not space here; see Henry Clews a Twenty eight Years in Wall Street," Chapter az . and Mr. Boutwell's article in McClure's Magazine

Where can I buy a book on the study of Railan by the conversational method? John Try a book store

H. P. Maran We do not know of any book on the diseases of cats. Mrs. Winslow's "Concerning Cats." and Harrison Works "Our Cats, and all About Them," tell a little about out diseases, but not enough

was placed on our rolls by James Pulleds, Director of the Mint in less. There was no legislative warrant for the phrase, but N. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury at the time, approved Mr. Pol. ock w act. Actions: To get a patent con abouid go to a

patent solicitor by an dulog you will never their Your rate. Reserved sould proor chains and specifications direct to the Communicationer of Fatents the soffers free arm \$46. of H. P. "Wice above" to a blind of court deposited

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SCIENCE.

THE NATURE OF THE AURORA BOREALIS. It has been known for a considerable time hat the cathode rays are, in a sense, material and that they are capable of being deflected by a magnet. The glow which is visible in the interior of a vacuum tube is caused by fragments of atoms implaging on the glass with a velocity about half that of light. X-rays are of the same general nature. These fragments are so minute that some even make their way through the pores of the glass and come out into the air surrounding it. All hot bodies emit such rays in certain mounts, and the new suubstance, radium, nd others of its class emit them even when cold. The rays appear to consist of atomic fragments highly charged with electricity, and when they impinge on air, not too dense to obstruct them nor too rarifled to permit them to pass entirely without obstruction, the bombarded air particles emit a phosphorescent light, as can be beautifully shown by experiment. Since all hot bodies emit such rays, the sun must necesbodies emit such rays, the sun must necessarily send them forth on a huge scale and as they strike the outer layers of the carth's atmosphere they produce the glow that we know as the Aurora. Why should these phenomena appear at the earth's poles as the Northern and Southern Auroras and not all over the surface? The rays in question are deflected in direction by a magnet and the earth's magnetic lines of force are so disposed as to deflect the impinging rays in long spirals toward the two tarrestrial poles above the upper atmosphere. At the poles they become visible. This explanation is due to the Swedish physicist Arrhenius. AN EXPLANATION OF THE PHENOMENA OF

TEMPORARY STARS.

The President's address to the annual

ciation quotes some views of Lord Kelvin's have direct bearing on the outburst of the two cool solid globes, each equal in diame ter to half the solar diameter and of the same density as the earth. Suppose them to be at rest at a distance apart equal to the diam-eter of the earth's orbit. Let gravitation now act and they will collide in half a year, and will be converted into a violently agiand will be converted into a violently agrated incandescent mass of fluid flying outward from the line of collision. It is impossible to say exactly how far outward the fluid will be projected but an approximate calculation shows that the extreme distance reached by the circular fringe the fluid mass would probably be much less than the distance fallen through by each mass before collision, because the trans-lational motion of the molecules constilational motion of the molecules constituting the heat into which the whole energy
of the original fall is transformed is only
about three-fifths of the whole amount of
that energy. That is, three-fifths of the
kinetic energy before collision is converted
into heat, leaving the rebounding material
endowed with the remaining two-fifths.
Lord Kelvin adds that the time of flying out
would probably be less than half a year when
the fluid mass must begin to fall in again
towards the axis. In something less than
a year after the first collision the fluid will
again be in a state of maximum crowding
round the centre, and this time it may be
even more violently agitated than at first.
It will again fly outward but axially toward
the two places originally occupied by the
colliding bodies. It will again fall inward. It will again fly outward but axially tow the two places originally occupied by colliding bodies. It will again fall inw-and after a rapidly subsiding series of os-lations, it will subside, probably in course of two or three years, into a glob-star similar to our sun in dimensions, I and brightness. The temperature w-be enormous and the action would be an explosion, soon relieved, however, rapid expansion of the gases. THE THEORY OF THE LUMINIFEROUS ETHER

In the Presidential address just cited there are certain considerations on the ether which deserve quotation. It is only a short while since it was considered necessary to imagine the ether to be an exceedingly rigid body, but the modern views of Kelvin and Stokes allow us to conceive it as a material elastic medium of vanishingly small density and of like infinitesimal rigidity. Its constitution is more jelly-like than gaseous, and the vibrations of light may then take and the vibrations of light may then take place perpendicularly to the direction of its propagation. The modern view allows a satisfactory explanation to be formulated for very many observed phenomena, but certain difficulties remain. For instance, how shall we account for the aberration of light? In fact, before an attempt is made to explain aberration it is necessary to assume the ether to be at rest and that all bodies pass through it as does a charge of shot of the matter. Freshel's explanation of aberration assumes the ether to be generally at rest, except in the interior of transparent bodies, and this explanation fits the case of astronomical aberration. But it does not agree with the experiments of Michelson and Morley made in 1887, which indicate that the ether through which the earth is moving is by no means at rest. The discrepancy is not explained. The value of the address in question is in its plain statement of fundamental difficulties still requiring explanation. quiring explanation.

DIVORCES IN FRANCE.

The statistics of divorces in France during The statistics of divorces in France during the last civil year yield some curious results. During the year the courts received \$,050 requests for divorce and 471 to make a pre-vious decree of separation absolute; so that 9.521 cases were considered. Demands for simple separation to the number of 2.859 were also received. The following tables relate to the 12.880 cases in question:

Married 20 to 30 years - 5 per cent. Per cent.

Eighty-five per cent of the demanded divorces were granted, as well as 75 per cent. of the demanded separations. The proportion of marriages dissolved to marriages contracted was 28 in 1,000 during the year, and during the past ten years this proportion has nearly doubled.

DIVORCE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. Divorce was established in Germany in 1874 From 1881 to 1885 the yearly number of divorces was about 5,000, while of late years it exceeds 10,000. In England divorce was isset the annual number was about 200 in 1832 the annual number was about 200 in 1832 about 500 in 1832 about 650. In Austria, where only non-Catholice can apply for a diverse, the number of demands for diverse increased 25 per cent in four years, and in Beiglion about 20 per cent in four years.

TELEPHONE CHARGES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES The comparative rates of telephone charges various cities of the world are shown in

Boator

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cribbage-T. C. asks: Can a flush be counted the crib when the turn-up is of a different suit?

H. C. H. asks the best way to arrange a cribbage tournament and if any readers of THE SUN have had experience in such things. Much would depend on the number of entries and the time over which the play would extend.

M. B. says: In a two-handed game, the cards fall as follows: 3, 4, 2, 5, 6, 3. All the runs are allowed but the last, which A disputes, and says B must have an ace or a seven to continue the sequence.

So that the cards form a sequence, without duplicates, the order in which the cards fall is not im portant, but the moment a duplicate is encountered is stops the run. In this case the run can be carried back to the 4, so that B's pegging is correct.

B. having played with an incorrect number of B. having played with an interest state that if a person plays to the first trick with an incorrect number of cards in his hand, the deal stands good, but he cannot score anything in that hand.

C. J. M. says: In a three-handed cut-throat game, A wants one and B wants two when they euchre C. Who wins? A and B divide.

C. E. H. says: A and B are partners against Y and Z. Z deals, A passes and Y orders it or assists. A insists that Y must play alone. Z says the assist prevents the lone hand only. The rule that an assisting hand shall play slonis peculiar to modern progressive games, in which lone hands are discouraged as much as possible. According to the strict rules of the game an assist

B. B. says: In a five-handed game, calling an acc for a partner, A, who holds the called acc also has the king and when he plays puts on the king. B bets he must play the acc. It is usual for the partner of the player to make things as easy as he can for his friend, and for this reason the ace is always played, even when holding the king.

Pitch—D. J. L. says: A wants one and bids two. B refuses and pitches the trump himself, making high jack game to A's low. Who wins when both are out? By refusing A's bid, B practically bids himself.

Poker—F. H. J. says: In a ten-chip limit game B blinds five on A's deal. C. first man to say, puts in twenty, saying he raises. A bets that as the limit is ten, C cannot ante more than ten on B's blind of five.

If it costs ten to come in and C put up ten, it is ten and raise it ten, putting in twenty. As any other player can raise the ante in this manner, the same privilege must be allowed to C, although he

P. L. says: A bets \$6. B raises him five and A calls him, whereupon B throws his cards into the deadwood, teiling A to take the pot. Cannot A demand to see B's hand? Certainly. B was called.

O. W. S. says: B holds the A, 2, 3, 4, 5 of spades, which he bets is a royal flush. A bets it is not A royal flush is the sequence of a suit from the ten to the ace, not from the ace to the five. In other words, to be a royal flush, the hand must be unbeatable.

P. J. B. says: If the limit is ten and the blind in No. Because that would make the ante more than the limit, which is against the rules.

M. R. R. says: A blinds, B straddles. Must B make this straddle good as soon as he sees his cards and before C comes in, or does it give B the last says! The straddler has the last say as to whether of not he will draw cards. All following him have to pay double the amount of the straddle for their

J. B. R. says: Five are playing. All draw cards and A bets. The dealer raises and then A asks him how many cards he drew. The dealer, B insists he need not answer after a bet has been made. A holds that if the dealer fails to announce how many cards he takes he may be called on to give the information at any stage of the hand. The dealer must tell how many cards to drew, provided the player asking the question has made good his ante and drawn cards, but has not made bet. Under this rule A is barred, as he bet be ore he asked. If the dealer neglected to announce called his attention to the omission then.

J. P. M. says: A opens a jack pot with two pairs and asks for a card, discarding one at the same time. The dealer lays off this card near the discards and by some means it gets mixed with them, so that A has only four cards. He insists that can bet on them. B bets his hand is dead. A should have looked after his cards better. It is the player's own fault always if he does not take up the cards dealt to him upon his own request.

W. H. W. says: In a certain pot A bets five and B says. "I call," putting up four chips only. A calls his attention to the fact that he is a chip short, whereupon B takes down the four and says he will not call. A bets he can insist on B's five chips. B bets it is no call unless the right amount is put B bets it is no call unless the right amount is put up, and that what he says does not count unless he puts up the proper number of chips.

Apart from the questionable nature of B's pro-ceeding, which would, if allowed, open the door for a good deal of sharp practice, there is a rule that money once put up, even if the country of the that money once put up, even if in error, cannot be taken down again. This rule would allow A to take B's four chips without even showing his hand.

taken, but many modera clubs make it a rule that structed them in geography and arith he player shall take a card faced in dealing for the faced in dealing before the draw. This is a matter of agreement, however, and no player can insist on another's taking a card faced in the draw unless he rule is accepted before the game begins.

is wins, as a pot once opened, even if wrongly, must be played for, and as A's hand is fool, it must

of white civilization upon the natives of Polynesia. It is found on the solitary island of Pitcairn, where live many of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. who took refuge on that island with twelve

women of Tahiti and started a mixed race, half English and half Polynesian. Some Tahitian men who were also brought to the island were not permitted to associate with the women. After ten years of horror, during which all the native men were killed and the mutineers, one after another, had fallen victims either to drunkenness or to the jealousy and hatred of the others, there remained only one white man, nine native women and their half-breed children. nineteen in number. The total population was thus twenty-nine souls.

MORALITY ON PACIFIC ISLANDS

Contrast Between Conditions in the

Marquesas Group and on Pitcairn.

A recent traveller among the Pacific

slands says that both the Roman Catholic

and Protestant missionaries in the Mar-

quesas group, who have been there for many

years, feel obliged to admit that as a rule

they have been able to change the lives

of the natives in external form only. Cloth-

ing is worn and hymns are sung instead of

savage songs; marriage is nominally prac-

tised, but underneath all this everything

is absolutely as it was in pagan times. The

state of morality is very low.

Another traveller says that since the

interdiction by the missionaries of kava,

the refreshing and but slightly intoxicating

beverage whose use was once widely spread

over Polynesia, it has been almost every-

where replaced by the more dangerous

cording to the testimony of these and

other observers missionary work among

the simple and gentle natives of Polynesia

has fallen far short of the good results

There is one conspicuous exception to

the universal story of the blighting effects

that were hoped to be attained.

brandy distilled from orange juice. Ac-

The white man was Alexander Smith, a ommon sailor, who had changed his name to John Adams in the hope that if Pitcairn was visited by a vessel he might be able to conceal his identity. It was the influence of this remarkable man that surrounded his people with conditions which contributed to their happiness, longevity and increase in numbers; for while in other islands the natives have been rapidly disappearing the mixed bloods of Pitcairn have steadily increased, now numbering on that island and on Norfolk Island about 600 souls. When Adams found himself alone with

these twenty-eight helpless women and children he felt that he owed it to them to be their father, their teacher and example. The last of his race among them, he decided that his life should be devoted to making good men and women of those children and to obliterating from their minds, as far as he was able the horrible memories of their tenderest years. He was not specially bound to any of the women by intimate relations; for the rest of his life he was, in the purest and best sense, the friend, the guide, the father of all. The subsequent population of Pitcairn Island came from intermarriages among those nineteen children except that George H. Nobbs, a man of education and character, became a member of the colony the year before Adams's death, married a native woman and succeeded to the leadership, and two other white men were admitted in a later generation. Those Pitcairn Islanders who are now living on Norfolk Island have married more freely with outsiders. Religion was the basis of Adams's Gov-

rmment and of the refining and cultural influences he introduced. two books, the Bible and an Episcopal prayer book. He derived his code of rules for conduct from the Bible. Morality, unselfishness, industry and brotherly love were the foundations of the social organization. During Adams's life there were no drunkenness, no crime, no offences against morality. Only one case is known of the lapse from virtue of a Pitcairn Island girl. and that was seventy years ago, during the temporarily removed to Tahiti during a season of drought, it being feared that their water supply on Pitcairn would be wholly inadequate for their needs. Though the original native mothers talked their own language till they died, English was the mother tongue of all the children. All were required to work. The cultivation of their small plantations of yams, cocoamits, bananas and oranges, the care of their vegetable gardens and of the flowers which were their only adornment, the raising of doves, hens, goats and a few swine and the H. D. V. says: In dealing for the draw one of R's three cards is faced. A beta it must wait for his third card until all the others have been helped. It bets he can take the faced card.

The book rules all say the faced card cannot be fish caught around their rocky coast gave them abundant occupation; and Adams

and was their Bible teacher. the Marquesas group, says that the popula-Island, is said to have dwindled from 18,900 to 350. Why is it that the Pitchin Islanders have multiplied and prospered history? The reason is largely because to which are tending to the extinction of the and diseases introduced by white more

business that he does it made the call be show opinion of the adoption of European ideals.

If If A made if the sponer of a fact it is not called much the show all five and that he has not discount of the pointer and that he has not discount or not be that depends on whether or not be that depends on whether or not be that drawn have been drawn and the masses are a shown in the parties and courages they have the relative to the parties and courages they have the relative to the parties and courages they have the relative to the parties and courages they have the relative to the parties and courages they have the relative to the parties and courages they have the relative to the parties and courages they have the relative to the parties and courages they have the relative to the parties and courages they have the relative to the parties and the relative to the pression by the mission pression by the mission parties and the matter to the pression by the mission parties and the matter to the matter to the pression by the mission parties and the matter to the matter to the pression by the mission pression by the mission pression by the meaning pastimes, fearth and the pression by the meaning pastimes, fearth and the pression by the meaning pastimes, fearth and the pression by the meaning the pression by the mission pression pression pression by the mission pression pression pression pression pression pr more etamina and courage they lot dustry and virtue because they have taught them by example and precess their lives. It is said that they are teriorating to some restorable account the too close relationables restal their families. This is protable the They need an infrance of new lines. they are always likely to remain the triviane examinate of the function of a said a strong rane, edicided by technique industries and at